

The New Patent Bill.

The bill to amend the statutes relating to patents, which passed the Senate recently, encounters considerable opposition from some of those most familiar with the history and the laws in regard to this subject. It is contended that the first section of the bill, which applies the statute of limitations to suits against infringers, set too short a period (four years) in which suits may be brought, and so does injustice to patentees and affords encouragement to infringers. The second section, to prevent excessive charges for royalties, is claimed, puts the patentees at the mercy of juries usually adverse to the payment of royalties of any kind. Under the present law the fee for a patent is only \$35, but under the new bill the patentees must pay \$35 on the issue of the patent, \$50 in four years thereafter, and \$100 in nine years thereafter. Failure to pay either of the two latter fees nullifies the patent. At first view this plan of multiple fees looks like a hardship, but in reality it is only meant for a test of the utility of the patent. A man may take out a patent and get nothing from it at all, while at the same time, he is depriving the community at large of the use of his invention, thus literally acting the part of the dog in the manger. The general indictment against the bill is that all its provisions are adverse to the interests of patentees. It is undoubtedly the case that the government should protect patents, and should enable patentees to secure that protection as cheaply as possible. This is necessary as an encouragement to invention. But it will not be forgotten that patents are monopolies, "which," as the Scientific American says, "though on the whole of great benefit to the nation, are in some cases very annoying to the public and very burdensome and disastrous to many private interests." A modification of the present laws, as will give patentees full encouragement and a fair profit, without taxing the whole world to enrich them, is certainly desirable. Restriction of excessive royalties certainly seems entirely proper. A sewing machine, for instance, that costs \$12 to make, should in no case, as formerly, be permitted to bring its manufacturer \$50 in royalties. This is totally out of proportion, and a burden too heavy to be endured patiently.

Cheap Gas.

The public are expecting that the electric light will soon reduce the present high price of coal gas, but as the general introduction of this system into dwellings, hotels and railway cars is still in the future, some attention might be given with advantage to a cheap gas, which has been successfully introduced in Europe for lighting hotels, dwellings, railway cars, buoys, &c. This gas is made of fat, petroleum refuse, paraffine, &c., and has a much greater value for America than for Europe, as in this country the price of coal gas is high and petroleum cheap, but in Europe gas is cheap and petroleum expensive. The gas is very rich, and an ordinary light consumes only about three-quarters of a cubic foot per hour, while coal gas must be burned from tips consuming 4 to 6 feet. If, therefore, the cost per light for coal gas is from 1 to 1 1/2 cents per hour, the cost of the oil gas is between 1/2 and 1 cent per hour, supposing the gas to cost the same per 1,000 cubic feet in each case.

In Subsidy Begging Communion.

The Roach subsidy amendment to the post-office appropriation bill was reached in the U. S. Senate Wednesday, and was still under discussion when the Senate adjourned. The votes taken though not decisive, indicated that the friends of the subsidy were in the majority, but those opposed to it made their opposition vigorous and effective. This was especially so on the part of Senators Bailey and Saulsbury. Senator Bailey, in the course of a strong speech in opposition, contended that not only had Congress no right to take money from the treasury and devote it to individual undertakings, but that when it attempted to do so it was guilty of a species of communism which was not only dangerous to government, but to the morals of the people.

"DEMAGOGUE," "cheap John," "starvation salaries" are the epithets and the only arguments which these who wish to spend the public money on themselves, or their friends, bring upon the advocates of Retrenchment and Reform.

An epithet is not an argument. The pay of officials should be regulated on business principles.

It should be enough to secure good talent and honest official servants, but no more.

The salaries paid in 1860, secured men of talent and honesty. The Senate Salary and Fee Bill is nearly \$100,000 higher than was paid for the Executive and Judiciary Departments in 1860.

Yet there are those who want more. There is but one reason that can be given, and it has been unblushingly given.

It is said that officials must live and dress better than in 1860.

The tolling mimes do not live and dress as well as in 1860. Public officials should set the people an example of economy, not of extravagance.

Two Wilmington Star asks the pertinent question: "When the agricultural lobby do?"

Various circumstances have recently conspired to make a more friendly and intimate intercourse desirable between this country and Mexico, and to stimulate efforts of several kinds looking to that end. The need for an increase in the export trade of the country is severely felt, and it is natural to look to the countries south of us as the nearest and most available fields to work upon. Several strong parties have obtained railroad concessions in Mexico which they feel sure will be very valuable if they can be utilized, and some of the most promising mines in Mexico are now held by Americans, who are only waiting for an opportunity to develop them.

A sense of relief from long-continued and unduly severe pressure is the feeling of that large proportion of the American people who are interested in the tobacco industry. The reduction of tax from twenty-four to sixteen cents a pound brings relief to millions, and there is good reason to believe that it will bring injury to none. Experience has shown that reduced tax on this staple gives increased revenue. The friends of the bill confidently predict that the same result will be shown in the present instance. The high rate heretofore maintained was killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

The bill to extend the jurisdiction of magistrates is a very proper and a just one. It will save a heavy expense to tax-payers. A right of appeal being reserved in all cases there can be no oppression. The opposition which has been strenuous, is understood to have come in no small measure from the friends of the Solicitors, who thought their perquisites would be trimmed too much. It is to be hoped that the amendments have not impaired the efficiency of the bill. As soon as it becomes law the News will publish it.

It is not true, as is generally supposed, that parents have no rights that teachers are bound to respect. The courts of Wisconsin and Illinois have decided that where there is a difference of opinion between teacher and parent as to the studies a child shall pursue, the wishes of the parent shall prevail. Of course this includes only such studies and text books as the law and authorities direct to be taught in the school in question. It is right that the parents should decide in all such cases.

The \$50,000 appropriation to the Fayetteville R. R. came up on the third reading in the Senate last night. The vote was a tie, 19 to 19, some senators being paired, and several not voting. The President, Mr. Robinson, gave the casting vote to take the money out of the Treasury.

It will require a good deal of retrenching in other quarters to make good the \$50,000 thus voted out of the public moneys.

Senators Seales, Everett, Brower and Snow advocated the appropriation. Senators Hoyle, Respass, Graham, of Lincoln, Henderson and others vehemently opposed it. Amendments offered by Mr. Nicholson to ensure the road being built up the Yadkin Valley; by Mr. Henderson to apply the \$50,000 to divers other amendments were voted down.

Halifax Letter.

LITTLETON, N. C., Feb. 19th.

We find a most remarkable letter in your paper of this date, signed X. Y. Z., and dated Littleton, Feb. 17th.

While we profess ignorance as to the identity of your correspondent, we feel fully authorized to say that no person in the town of Littleton, or even in Littleton township, had any hand or agency in the writing or publication of that letter, and as we have strong misgivings as to the truthfulness of many of its utterances, and doubts as to the correctness of all of them, we think it but just to ourselves to disclaim Littleton as the location of its author, and the intention on our part, not to allow him to steal our livery in which to fight his battles.

Some of the charges made by X. Y. Z. are that the Justices of the Peace of Halifax county are "fools," "officers of creation," "vicious," "trickery," "carried in the lawyers' pockets," etc., etc.

Now Mr. Editor, to us who live here and know these gentlemen who fill the office of Justice of the Peace thus assailed by X. Y. Z. to be the representative men in an eminent degree of the worth and intelligence of the county, and in their respective calling, the powers of any men in the State, or any other State in this Union, these are most remarkable charges. That the Legislature of North Carolina, at its session preceding that in which X. Y. Z. is believed to have been created, compared favorably for intelligence, with any in the State since the war; should have appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace "fools," "officers of creation," "vicious," "trickery," "carried in the lawyers' pockets," etc., etc.

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But one of the strongest things in connection with the matter is, that X. Y. Z. arrogating to himself the distinguished honor of being the particular friend and special champion of this oppressed class, and with a man intrusted in the law, should so tamely suffer such infractions of the law; he surely is not timid on this point, for he is not "almost tempted to strip the rascal naked and shake him tremblingly over hell."

Can he not see, that it would be a most indelicate office for others to undertake, thereby infringing upon the sacred prerogatives assumed by himself, to present such a case, to take this task from him, and upon ourselves, we must needs have a little help from him, for he and he only, so far as we have ever heard, has the facts and circumstances, and it is to be presumed, the names and localities of the guilty parties. Will he give us this help? Will he furnish us with the names of the guilty parties? Will he tell what grand jury that was, that compounded the felony and gave us the names of the parties who stole the cotton, and the one who did the shooting? Will he

tell us what State officer that was who compounded the felony, and will he give us the names of the Justices of the Peace who he designates as "vicious," "fools," "officers of creation," "vicious," "trickery," "carried in the lawyers' pockets," etc., etc.

These are facts known only to X. Y. Z., and if he would have others redress the wrongs of a people, the distinguished honor of whom he guards so jealously, he should not withhold the only facts and information upon which an indictment could be formed. The bill of indictment Mr. Editor as now drawn by X. Y. Z. is too general in its allegations, unless all are guilty, then it is unfair to charge all, and the innocent are certainly intruded to have a note proci entered.

But the inquiry will force itself upon the reader. Must there not be some mistake about these wholesale charges against the Justices of the Peace of Halifax, who were selected because of their special qualification for the office, by the virtue and intelligence of the country?

And there may arise a doubt in the minds of many as to whether any of the facts alleged are true. Let us turn on the light! Mr. X. Y. Z., give us the facts, it can hurt none, but the guilty, and the innocent have a right to demand their acquittal.

Legislature, &c.

CONCORD, Feb. 20th.

I happened in a lawyer's office last Saturday and heard a conversation between a lawyer and farmer, as follows:

Farmer. I want you to draw me a little petition to send some of the lawyers. I want you to draw me a little petition to send some of the lawyers. I want you to draw me a little petition to send some of the lawyers.

Farmer. I want you to draw me a little petition to send some of the lawyers. I want you to draw me a little petition to send some of the lawyers. I want you to draw me a little petition to send some of the lawyers.

Lawyer. Yes, I will draw you a little petition to send some of the lawyers. I want you to draw me a little petition to send some of the lawyers. I want you to draw me a little petition to send some of the lawyers.

Farmer. I want you to draw me a little petition to send some of the lawyers. I want you to draw me a little petition to send some of the lawyers. I want you to draw me a little petition to send some of the lawyers.

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Retrenchment.

The new salary law of Maine gives the governor \$500 a year. The highest salaries paid are to the Supreme Court judges, but the sum is only \$3,000 a year.

It is left for the poverty stricken people of North Carolina to continue to bear the burden of the high salaries and useless offices almost alone. A modified relief, in broken down, as it were, has been put in the bill which passed the Senate. Even that was not passed by the House, and the "noble army of office-holders" will shoot their arrows at it. How long will our Legislature allow us to be burdened with high salaries and huge railroad subsidies? How long will this people be required to bear their tale of bricks without straw?

The Negro in the South.

Senator Lamar in his North American Review.

"I will indulge in neither ineffective nor denunciation. I will simply take up the question of the Negro in the South, as Louisiana, or of other States under or similar rule, and describe it in language that Mr. Blaine may himself select. When he has told his story I will ask him whether he would willingly as a patriotic American, desire to see his own State or any other of the free States reduced to such a level? I am not afraid of his answer, or that of any man who has been heard under the traditions of a virtuous civilization. Then I will say to him: This, it is true is a painful result; but when you put the ballot in the hands of an ignorant majority as a means of education and progress, you must be patient while they learn their lesson. We of the South have borne all this because we knew a reaction must come. It has come. The results which you see to be so bad the negro has seen, and he is learning to take advantage of his position. He is learning to take advantage of his position. He is learning to take advantage of his position."

Vegetine is the great health restorer. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE.

FOR NERVOUS HEADACHE and rheumatism.

Druggists' Testimony.

Mr. H. Stevens, of Boston, Mass., writes: "I have used your Vegetine for years, and have found it to be a most reliable and effective remedy for all the ailments of the blood and the nerves. It is a most reliable and effective remedy for all the ailments of the blood and the nerves. It is a most reliable and effective remedy for all the ailments of the blood and the nerves."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Vegetine

FOR CHILLS, SHAKES, FEVER AND AGUE.

TARHONO, N. C., 1878.

Dr. H. R. STEVENS:

"Dear Sir:—I feel very grateful for your valuable medicine, Vegetine, which has done me much good. I wish to express my thanks by informing you of the wonderful cure of my family. I wish to express my thanks by informing you of the wonderful cure of my family. I wish to express my thanks by informing you of the wonderful cure of my family."

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GROCERIES.

D. T. Johnson,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant.

We have just received a full, fresh and well selected stock of Groceries, consisting in part of:

- 200 Bags Refined and Baked Meal,
- 100 " Fresh Ground Flour,
- 200 Barrels Malt (new crop)
- 100 Bags Malt (new crop)
- 100 Barrels Sugar,
- 200 Bags Coffee,
- 20 Boxes C. R. Sides,
- Stock Peas, Seed Oats,
- Corn, Pork, North Carolina Bacon,
- Leather, &c., &c., &c.

We solicit consignments of Cotton, Grain, Meal, Flour, Poultry, Eggs and all kinds of country produce. We will sell at highest prices and remit promptly.

Write for prices. We will make special figures to those buying in quantities.

Feb. 4th.

More Goods

Arriving daily at the Busy Store of

Cheap Goods

CHRISTOPHERS & SORRELL

HARGREAVE STREET.

We are receiving daily all kinds of Groceries, which we intend to sell cheap for cash.

NEED OATS.

Another Car Load just arrived! of the finest Scotch Oats for the city. Call and examine them.

ONION SEEDS AND OTHER SEEDS

Always supplied with the finest Flour and Meal, and all kinds of Groceries, which we intend to sell cheap for cash.

Call and see our New Patent Flour No. 4. It is the best flour made, and we are the sole agents for the city.

CHRISTOPHERS & SORRELL, Hargreave Street.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF

LEA & PERRINS

CCELERATED

PROPOSED BY

CONSUMERS

"Only Good Sauce."

And applicable to every dish.

EVERY VARIETY OF DRESSING.

wholesome Sauce that is made.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUC,

TRUS GIVING THE CONSUMER NOT

ONLY THE BEST, BUT THE MOST

ECONOMICAL SAUCE.

Signature on every bottle.

JOHN DUNCANSON, Sole Proprietor.

No. 22 North Street, New York.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF

the stockholders of the North Carolina State Life Insurance Company, will be held at the company's office, in this city, on February 20th, 1894, at 11 o'clock A. M.

W. C. McMAKIN, Secy.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.

All business entrusted to the undersigned will be promptly and personally attended to.

J. H. HICKS, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dr. Sidney D. Grant.

No. 32 NORTH STREET.

OFFICE FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL DISEASES.

Dr. Grant is a graduate of the North Carolina State Medical College, and has been practicing medicine in this city for many years. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and has been elected to the office of President of the North Carolina Medical Association. He is a man of high standing in the medical profession, and his services are highly valued by the community.

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